SENATOR STEWART DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

He Declargs That the Natives Are Fit for Such Government as Jefferson Extended to the Louisiana Purchase-The Bill for the Covernment of Hawaii Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - The resolution beretofore offered by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) declaring it not to be the purpose of the Government to secure and maintain permanent dominion over the Philippine Islands was taken up in the Senate to-day and Mr. McEnery (Dem.,

La. addressed the Senate.

The all-absorbing question, he said, was what should be done with the islands. He thought it unfortunate that they had been thrown on the hands of the United States. If their produets of rice, sugar, tohacco and hemp would be sent to the United States free of duty, those industries here would be destroyed. Cotton would also be cultivated there and cotton factories would be established, which would interfere with those of the South and injure even those of the East and North. Nevertheless, the islands could not be given up. The sovereignty of the United States must be established there. He did not know any one who would say that the American troops should be withdrawn. There was a disposition on all sides to vote all the ships, men and money needed to support the Government. Still, he was opposed to expansion. He was opposed to the annexation of territory beyond the natural boundary of the country. The permanent annexation of the Philippine Islands would be fraught with danger, involving the United States in all the disputes and contentions of foreign govern-

Continuing, Mr. McEnery said he was not willing to have the Philippine Islands become an integral part of the United States, or to have its inhabitants permitted to come to this country and interfere with its labor. "We are there," he said, "and we ought to get away as soon as we can, just as soon as our interests and honor, and our obligations to their inhabftants can admit. There is no sentimentalism about it. We must deal with hard, unyielding facts. I have no sympathy with enemies of the Indee no sympathy with enemies of the United States; and there is no place for such sympathy. No one doubts the wisdom of the Fresident's effort to establish civil government there. That may induce the Filiphose to go to peaceful pursuits, and it may bring to them hopes of an independent government. But it would be exceedingly unfortunate if those islands should be considered as being at this time a part of the territory of the United States."

time a part of the territory of the United States.

Mr. Stewart (Sll. Rep., Nev.) declared that no amount of falsification could prevent the fulfillment of the manifest destiny of the United States to extend its territory in proportion as its wealth and power increased. "It," said he, "to assist the people of the Philippines to establish local self-government after the plan adopted by Jefferson is imperialism, then Jefferson was the pioneer imperialist of the United States. The Philippines will never be dependent colonies. They will be allowed to conduct their own affairs with the assistance of such officers as it may be necessary to appoint to ald othem in establishing local self-government. their own affairs with the assistance of such officers as it may be necessary to appoint to aid them in establishing local self-government. No one pretends that the Flippinos are now fit for statchood, but I repudiate the suggestion that they are not fit for just such government as Jefferson extended to the Louisiana purchase and Mosroe to the acquisition of Florida. There may not be enough Americans in that country to organize a State Florida. There may not be enough Americans in that country to organize a State government without Congressional or executive action, as in the case of California, but if the same Congressional and executive care that was extended to all other acquisition of territory, except California, are extended to the Philippines, they will progress—it may be slowly, but they will progress in working out good government for themselves and security for life and property, which will bring prosperity and progress to them and great comperity and progress to them and great comgood government for themselves and security for life and property, which will bring prosperity and progress to them and great commercial and political advantages to us. The President has acted wisely in selecting an eminent jurist in the prime of life to assist the natives of the islands in establishing local self-government. The absurd charge that there is any intention on the part of the Administration or the Republican or the Democratic party to govern the Philippines or any of their territory which we have acquired or may acquire as colonies by the strong arm of the military power is entirely without foundation. There is no more doubt that the Philippines, with our assistance, will have, good government and that they will be beneficial to us then there is that good government has been secured under the American flag wherever it has floated."

Mr. Stewart commended the Tresident's policy in favor of abolishing all customs tariffs with Puerto Rico, and to give her products free access to American markets. He said: "The colonial policy of greed, with discriminating duties against the products of our own territory, would breed dissatisfaction and discord. It might lead to militarism. It might force the people of the colonies to submit to such unjust and discriminating policy. It might do more. It might involve vast expenditures to maintain armies of occupation,

discord. It might lead to militarism. It might require a large army to maintain order and force the people of the colonies to submit to such unjust and discriminating policy. It might do more. It might involve vast expenditures to maintain armies of occupation, which would be dangerous to the safety of the Republic. If we trent Puerto Rico as we treated Louis ana, Florida and California, the people of that island will learn to love the American flag and will soon be loyal Americans instead of a sullen and discontented people, suffering from discriminating laws. The country has a right to know that no imperialism or militarism is intended; that the people of the islands will be treated in the mainer that the people of Louisana. Florida and California were treated, and that no army will be necessary to make them submit to the local governments which we will assist in ordaining and establishing.

On the conclusion of Mr. Stewarf's speech the bill to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii was taken un as the unfinished business and was read by the cierk in full.

It provides that the Hawaiian Islands shall be known as the Territory of Hawaii; that Honolulu shall be its capital; that all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on Aug. 12, 1838, are citizens of the United States shall have effect; that the laws of Hawaii; that the local states; that the veget as otherwise provided the Constitution and laws of the United States shall have effect; that the laws of Hawaii not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and shall be constitution and laws of the United States, have attained the age of thirty members, to hold office four years, and the House of thirty members, to hold office two years; that Senators must be citizens of the United States, lave attained the hard of his provides and shall be alticens of the Constitution for Representatives; that the Senate shall have resided in the territory one year, been registered as voters and shall be alticens of the Senate shal conference was ordered on the financial and Senators Aldrich, Allison and Jones of Arkansas were appointed. The Senate then blougued until Monday.

GENERAL DEBATE IN THE HOUSE Assault on the Civil Service Law-Attack

on Northern Soldiers Resented. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16: -The regular abund sanult upon the Civil Service law was made in the House to-day, in the course of the further consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriations bill. Mr. Pearre (Rep., Md.) made a spirited attack upon the law. which he denounced as unnecessary and un-

The administration of the law in Boston, which he said had reached perfection, was com-Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.), 1t was not enforced in Washington and elsewhere, Mr. Fitzgerald said, as was evidenced in the last compalgn, when Federal officers in his State had received a circular from the chairman of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee asking contributions to the camraign fund of that State.

Mr. Wachter (Dem., Md.)-Doas the gentleman mean to say that that was not done in the Cleveland Alministrations?

Mr. Pitzgerald-I know nothing of it. Mr. Wachter-Well, if was done in the city of

second and Ninth) from an aspersion east by Mr. Pearre, who had referred to the fact, asserted by Mr.Sims of Tennessee on Wednesday, that half of them one of had applied for pension and by Mr. Pearre that they had not smelled powder in the campaign. Mr. Fitzgerald read from the record to show that the regiments were engaged in battle and that they had lost

each over one hundred men. Several voices-What did they die of? Mr. Fitzgerald-From disease contracted because of the inefficiency of the Government.

Democratic applause .
The survivors, he said, were entitled to claim their rights in the Bureau of Pensions. atthough Commissioner Evans's antagonism to Spanish war veterans had caused an accum-ulation of 25,000 claims in the bureau without action, depriving many men entitled to receive that which was necessary for the support of that families.

action, depriving many men entitled to receive that which was necessary for the support of their families.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) replied to Mr. Sima (Dem., Tonn.), who made an assault upon the Northern volunteer soldiers in a speech on Wednesday. He said Mr. Sims submitted two tables, one referring to eight Northern regiments, comparing them to the disadvantage of the Northern regiments. The casualties credited to the Northern regiments numbered 254, and the applicants for pensions 3,588. The casualties credited to the Southern regiments numbered 159, and applications for pensions 761. But in the table of Northern regiments Mr. Hepburn pointed out, Mr. Sims did not include the number of those who had died from disease. Of the 159 casualties credited to the Southern regiments 158 were such deaths. In the Northern regiments the number of deaths was hundreds. How much worse was it, Mr. Hepburn, asked, for a man to make a traudulent claim for pensions, than for a man on the floor of the House, under the protection given there, to make such a statement and give it out as a fair comparison.

Mr. Norton (Rep., Ohlo) decried the remarks

floor of the House, under the protection given there, to make such a statement and give it out as a fair comparison.

Mr. Norton (Rep., Ohio) decried the remarks of Mr. Sims respecting the comparative attitude of soldiers from the Northern and Southern States. But upon his own showing the Northern soldier had the better record. For every man killed or wounded the Northern regiments filed seventeen pension claims, while for every man killed or wounded the Northern regiments filed over six hundred claims. He relieved Sims of responsibility in the matter upon his statement that he received the tables from the Commissioner of Pensions. If that official sent them in the shape in which they appeared, and knew exactly what they were, he ought to be dismissed this very day and hour. Referring to the attack upon the Civil Service law Mr. Norton said it was arrant humbug and that there was no possibility of any radical change being made under this Republican Administration.

Mr. Sims protested earnestly that he had not intended to make any statement which did not set forth all the facts. He had obtained the tables from the Pension Bureau; had taken them as they were furnished, and given them to the House. But he insisted that, taking into account all the facts and figures, they would bear out his assertions that the Northern soldiers filed more claims for pensions than the Southern soldiers, and that it was the result of education and environment.

Mr. Cummings (Dem. N. Y.) eulogized the

southern solvers, and that it was the result of education and environment.

Mr. Cummings (Dem. N. Y.) eulogized the work of the Seventy-first New York at San Juan Hill. Capt. Rafferty being the first man at the top, and of the Rough Riders under Gov. Roosevelt. Juan Hill, Capt. Railerty being the first man at the top, and of the Rough Riders under Gov. Roosevelt.

Mr. Clavton (Dem., N. Y.), who served in the Spanish war, said that Mr. Sims's tables would be misleading to persons who did not know the facts. Of his own troop, Mr. Clayton said 60 per cent. were taken sick and confined in the hospital, some of them remaining there after the war ended. Regarding the charge of incompetency against military officers. Mr. Clayton said the regular army officers and the great majority of the volunteer officers in the Spanish war were the equals of any in the world, and certainly the superior of the British in South Africa. The Puerto Rico campaign, he said, was selentifically planned and executed exactly as planned by Gen. Miles, who, he said, was entitled to the heartlest thanks of the people of the Unite! States.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., ia.) moved an amendment to the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission, dividing the civil service into four classes—which shall be discharged respectively on the 30th of June, 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903. They shall, however, being competent, be cligible to reappointment for a period of five years, which term shall in future be the tenure of employment in the public service.

Mr. Gillette, (Rep., Mass.) made a point of order against the amendment that it changed existing law.

Mr. Hepburn pleaded for an opportunity to

Mr. Gillette, Rep., Mass., made a point of order against the amendment that it changed existing law.

Mr. Herburn pleaded for an opportunity to have a vote upon the proposition, saying that under the leger demain of rules and the opposition of committees this has been denied the House for years past. Mr. Gillette insisted, however, and the amendment was relied out.

Mr. Mudd of Maryland moved to strike out the appropriation for the commission, and this was agreed to 75 to 67. Mr. Cannon (Rep., III.) gave notice that in the House a separate vote would be demanded on the amendment. Reading of the bill by paragraphs for amendment was resumed and seventy-six pages passed over. The committee then rose.

At the request of Mr. Sulloway of New Hampshire, chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, the Friday night pension session was dispensed with and Monday night next set apart for the consideration of private pension bills.

Speaker Henderson announced the following members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Wood of Minnesota and Berry of Kentucky; and as members at the Board of the Military and as members of the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members of the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as members at the Board of the Military and as membe

Academy: Messrs Grout of Vermont Heat-wole of Minnesota and Berry of Kentucky and as members of the Board of the Military Academy, Messrs Grosvenor of Chio, Olmstead of Pennsylvania and Slayden of Texas. The House then adjourned until to-morrow.

Decides to Push the Bills Affecting Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Febr16. - The Republican Senaorial caucus this morning adopted the report of the committee appointed to redistribute the natronage of the Senate and discussed the order of business to be pursued after the Hawaijan bil', now before the Senate, is disposed of. The caucus decided that the bill providing a Territorial form of government for Puerto Rico Territorial form of government for Puerto Rico shall follow the Hawaiian bill, and that the Alaskan bill is to be taken up after the latter measure has received action. The present need for the enactment of the legislation contained in the three bills was explained, and it was suggested that in order to hurry these measures along the Senste should hold sessions in the evening. Early action on the Quay and Scott contested election cases was also urged, and it was agreed that these two should be taken up and discussed at odd moments during the penting of the bills placed on the order of business. The Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy bill was not included in the programme of work mapped out by the caucus.

Senator Allison will later announce the members of his Steering Committee, and that committee will recommend a further plan for legislation.

HOSPITAL SHIP FROM MANILA.

269 Soldier Patients on Board - Eighteen Died on the Passage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - Surgeon-General Sternberg has received from San Francisco the following telegraphic announcement of the arrival of the hospital ship Missouri from Ma-

"The hospital ship Missouri arrived to-day, 263; ratients. The following died en route: Private Stephen A. Shippee, Thirteenth Infantry: Private Frank Statsny, Twenty-second Infantry: Privates Frank D. Howes, Thirty-third Infantry: Privates Frank D. Howes, Thirty-third Infantry: ChristianR. Reice, Tweffth Infantry: John Spika, Fourteenth Infantry: Fred Erickson, Thirteenth Infantry: Sergt, Pariek Moore, Tweffth Infantry: Corporal Enoch Pleski, Twenty-second Infantry: Privates John W. Piaskett, Thirty-second Infantry: Edward Felincek, Sixteenth Infantry; William Quinn, Seventeenth Infantry: "The hospital ship Missouri arrived to-day

Financial Bill Goes to a Conference Com-

Washington, Feb. 16.-Immediately after he reading of the Journal in the House to-day the reading of the Journal in the House to-day Secretary Burnett of the Senate appeared to announce the passage of the Financial bill. He was greeted with applause, having been a member of the House in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

Mr. Overstreet, of Indiana, asked unanimous consent to take up the bill, to non-concur in the Senate amendments, and to ask a conference with the Senate thereon, which was agreed to. Speaker Henderson appointed Messrs. Overstreet of Indiana, Brosius of Pennsylvania and Cox of Tennessee as managers of the conference on the part of the House.

Minister Straus at the State Department. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1d. - Oscar S. Straus of New York, United States Minister to Turkey, who is home from Constantinople on leave of abis home from Constantinople on leave of absence, had an interview with Secretary Hay to-day. Mr. Straus's home-coming, it was explained at the State Department, has nothing to do with the claims of American citizens against Turkey growing out of the Armenian troubles. These claims amount to \$100,000 and although Turkey has acknowledged her liability for them, they have not been paid. Mr. Straus has repeatedly endeavored to secure the money and will renew his attempts to effect a settlement when he returns to Constantinople.

and works off the Cold. Mr. Fitzgerald warmly defended the Massa- day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25c. - 140.

chusetts regiments in the Spanish war (the THE \$30,000 BRIBE MONEY.

FURTHER TESTIMONY IN THE MON-TANA SENATORIAL CASE.

One Witness Swears That Hewitt, an Anti-Clark Man, Told Him That the \$30,000 Was Raised by the Daly People to Defeat Clark-Effort to Impeach Whiteside. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The examination

nto the Montana Senatorial bribery case was resumed this afternoon.

Frederick J. Winston testified to a conversaion which he had in Washington with Hewitt one of the anti-Clark witnesses), in which Hewitt spoke of the \$30,000 handed over to the Legislative Committee, and said that it had been raised by the Daly people to defeat Clark's lection, but that it had not been worked right. and so it was devoted to proceedings to keep

him from his seat. Waiter Cooper, a member of the Montana Legislature, testified that he was friendly to Clark and had served as a sort of lieutenant to him during the campaign. There was a clear majority for Clark in the seven counties in which the witness acted. As to the Legislature, he thought that the Clark adherents counted about fifty; but that, owing to the influence and pressure brought to bear by the Anaconda Mining Company (Daly's), that number was somewhat reduced. A large proportion of the anti-Clark mer in the Legislature were employed in some capacity in one or another of the Daly properties. The witness's expenditures in the campaign of 1898 was \$800 or \$900, for legitimate campaign expenses. He had placed about \$2,000 during the Senatorial campaign and he gave details of its distribution. He had not received any compensation for his services to Senator Clark: but his expenses had been paid. He was asked as to his financial condition, and he broke out angrily to Mr. Hartmann, who was cross-examining him: "That is my private business and none of yours," Calming down immediately, he expressed his willingness to tell the committee all about it. He had discharged a judgment of some \$17,-000 and paid some other debts; had sold his interest in water stock for \$16,500; had received a dividend of \$1,250 from a milling company and had borrowed \$0,000 from Mr. Clark. This loan, he told the chairman, had no connection with his services to Mr. Clark. He had given Mr. Clark as security for the loan five shares of milling stock.

Benjamin W. S. Folk, Deputy County Clerk of Butte, was recalled on behalf of Mr. Clark. Objection was made by counsel on the other side to the inquiry addressed to the witness, Mr. Faulkner informed the committee that his object was to impeach the character of Whiteside, one of the chief witnesses against Clark. Mr. Faulkner offered to prove that Whiteside came to the witness's house at night, wakened him, told him he thought he had been defeated in his contest for the Legislature and that he wanted access to the returns, which were in the witness's charge as deputy clerk, and on being refused offered \$1,000 for the opportunity to change the returns, and that the witness next morning informed his superior officer, the County Clerk committee than adjourned until to-morrow morning. Anaconda Mining Company (Daly's), that number was somewhat reduced. A large pro-

dision would be announced to-morrow. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

No Doubt Now That This Government Is

Taking Steps Looking to Their Purchase. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16,-No official concealment is now made of the fact, of which THE Sun's Washington despatches recently told. that the Governments of the United States and Denmark are in correspondence conerning the transfer of the Danish West Indies to the United States. It is asserted, however, by unquestionable authority that the matter has not reached the tage of negotiation, but is in the preliminary stage of inquiry. That the United States desire to secure possession of the islands was admitted to-day. Denmark's dignity was injured more than thirty years ago, however, by the refusal of the Senate to ratify the Seward treaty for the purchase of St. Thomas and St. John, two of the three islands, and she is unwilling to make an agreement unless assured in advance that there will not be another miscarriage of her plans. Owing to the constitutional restrictions by which the President is surrestrictions by which the President is surrounded in his treaty-making right, the assurances cannot be given before a convention is
concluded with Denmark, unless Congress
appropriated the purchase price, generally
supposed to be \$4,000,000. For some reason
the Administration has not prepared and had
introduced in Congress a bill authorizing the
expenditure of that amount for the islands,
probably because the inquiries now being
made are with reference to the exact price
which Denmark wants.
Overtures have been made to Fenador for Overtures have been made to Ecuador for the transfer to the United States of the Galatransfer to the United States of the Gala-oss Islands, or a least one of them, tham Island being preferred. The state-th was made to-day that this matter was in same state as the exchanges with Den-k. No formal negotiations are on, it was , and would not be commenced until inves-

LIEUT. LYNCH'S COURT-MARTIAL.

His Attorneys Raise the Point That Under the Naval Laws It Was Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16,-An interesting point has been raised by the attorneys for First Lieut, James W. Lynch of the Marine Corps. who was convicted by a court-martial at Cavité of scandalous conduct in a Filipino dwelling and sentenced to the loss of ten numbers in his grade. Rear-Admiral Watson approved the findings of the court and forwarded the papers to the Navy Department. According to the Naval laws courts martial cannot be ordered or adings acted on by a naval officer in the s or territory of the United States, such Authority in American waters or territory be-ing vested solely in the President and the Sec-retary of the Navy. In other words, the claim is put forward that as the Philippines belong to the United States Admiral Watson was not foreign waters and could not legally order t-martial without the authority of President and the Secretary of the Navy.

Bill to Correct the Abuses in Second-Class Mail Matter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 .- A bill to correct the abuses in second-class mail matter was to-day favorably reported from the House Post Office Committee. It rescinds the existing privileges committee. Trescate the stating privileges of transporting books through the mails at pound rates; restricts the publications admitted at pound rates to those issued at regular intervals and having a legitimate list of paying subscribers, and takes from news agents the privilege of returning unsold copies to the publisher at pound rates.

New Judicial District in New York. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-The bill creating an additional judicial district for the western portion of the northern judicial district of New York was favorably reported to the House to-day from the House Committee on the Judiciary. The new district is to be known as the Western District of New York, and is rendered necessary by the overcrowded condition of the dockets in the old district. The bill has already passed the Senate.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 -These army orders

were issued to-day ware issued to-day:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harry C. Smith, from Hughesville, Missouri, to San Francisco.

Leut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, releved as Inspector General of the Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe and ordered to New York city and thence to San Juan, as Inspector General Department of Puerto Rico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hobert E. Caldwell, from the Department of Puerto Rico, will proceed from Dablin, va., to San Francisco.

Caut. George E. French Systeenth Infantry, at expiration of sick leave to Fort Sloving.

Major Abraham S. Bickham, Quartermaster, from San Francisco to this city. an Francisco to this city.

Acting Assistant Surgeon James Reagles, from ancouver Burrack to Fort Stevens and relieve First cancouver Barrack to Fort Stevens and releve First Lieut, George A. Skinner, Assistant Surgeon ordered to San Francisco. Acting Assistant Surgeon Emplie F. Cabada, from Fort Wingate to Denver.

These naval orders were issue! These havai orders were issued:
Envigo D. M. Garrison, from the Nero and immediately to the Philadelphia for line duties.
Lieut J. L. Jame, to t imporary duty on the Independence, Mare island Navy Yard.
Lieutenant Commander H. T. Mayo, relieved from Il duty at l'uton from Works, san Francisco, except is Inspector of ordinance and Equipment of the Wisconsin. 

Oyster Schooner on a Bar.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 16.-The twomasted schooner Cordelia R. Price went on the par off Great Egg Harbor this morning. She was floated off at 9 o'clock to-night, with the was noaced off at B o clock to-night, with the aid of the Great Egg Harbor life-saving crew. She was bound from Somers Point to James River for a cargo of oysters. So far as could be told to-night she was not injured by the shock she sustained.

TO RECALL TROOPS FROM CUBA. The Force to Be Reduced One-Half-Gen

Ludlow Will Probably Remain. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.-Preparations are now being made at the War Department for a reduction within the next few months of the American military force in Cuba. The anouncement was made to-day that this reduction will not be confined to the enlisted strength, but will include a number of Regular army officers and Brigadier Generals. Secretary Root has long been of the opinion that the military organization in Cuba was topheavy with officers of high rank, and determined some time ago to withdraw as many officials as could be spared. It has been the intention of War Department officials to begin the withdrawal of troops from Cuba immediately after the Cuban municipal election, but it was said to-day that the Department may begin to bring home the troops as soon as the weather

in this country becomes milder. The return of general officers is expected at about the same time, although Gen. Ludlow will probably remain longer to complete the work which he has begun in Havana. The only other general officers are Gen. James H. Wilson and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who command military departments. There are now about 8,000 troops in Cuba. War Department officials believe that this force can be safely reduced one-half. Such a reduction will be gradual and in proportion to the development of civil centrol in Cuba. Secretary Root does not consider that it will be necessary to wait for the completion of the census tabulation before having the municipal elections in Cuba, and it is probable that Gen. Wood will direct the holding of these elections early in May. Gen. Ludlow, commanding the Department of Havana, was at the War Department to-day in consultation with the Secretary of War, and explained that most gratifying progress is being made in the work of reconstruction in Cuba. The question of his return to the United States permanently was not discussed. He will return to Havana about Feb. 28. military departments. There are now about

SENSATION IN FAIR WILL CASE, Justice of the Peace Says He Did Not Marry

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.-A sensation was sprung at midnight in the Fair estate case now on trial before Judge Trout. By it the claim of Mrs. Nettie R. Craven that she became the wife of the late Senator James G. Fair through a marriage ceremony performed by a Justice of the Peace in Sausalito in June, 1892, is swept

away The former Justice of the Peace, G. W. Simp ton, appeared before Judge Hunt last night and made affidavit that in August, 1899, A. Sylva, trustee of the town of Sausalito, told him Mrs. Craven had been to him to procure a Justice of the Peace of that town who would swear to having married her to Senator Fair in 1892; that she had offered \$10,000 for such testimony and that Sylva had replied that he could probably get Simpton to give this testi-

"He further told me," continues the affidavit

The success of this trail will lead the Government to manufacture more of the same size.

The bubonic plague has been stamted out in Jaran. For more than a month no fresh cases have appared in Kobe and Osaka was free of the disease for the two weeks preceding Jan. 27. The total number of cases in Osaka was fifty-two, nearly all terminating fatally. Le Kobe the total was nineteen. In Kobe the total was nineteen.

SYNDICATE MAN DISAPPEARS,

Head of a Get-Rich-Quick Concern in Chi cago Is Missing-Warrant Out.

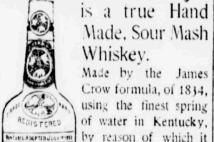
Cure voo. Feb. 16 - Walter C. Griggs, alias W R. Bennett, manager of the Security Savings Society, a get-rich-quick concern, has left the city, taking with him deposits aggregating, it is said by the police, a half million dollars Contributors to the confidence game include many Chicago business men. Several bankers are said to have placed sums as large as \$10, 000 in Bennett's bands for quick returns and large profits. Bennett's average daily recfrom the eager dupes, who wanted to get rich it a minute, reached \$6,000. Bennett took the books with him ostensibly

a minute, reached \$6,000,
Bennett took the books with him ostensibly to open a branch office of his successful business enterprise in San Francisco. He left eleven days ago, and was accompanied by Frank E. Stone, alias Edward Dunne; W. Bland, alias Harry Partington, and Miss S. Beck, his stenographer. Warrants were to-day sworn out by D. W. Moody of 260 North Franklin street for the arrest of all four jugitlyes.

ONE WAY TO STEAL AN OFERCOAT. When Lapour Found a Garment to Suit Him His Revolver Did the Rest.

MOUNT VERNON, Feb. 16.-Shortly after elock to-night Charles Lapour entered Jacob Feddermann's clothing store at Tenth avenue and First street and said he wanted to see the best overcoat in the place. After trying on several \$80 coats he found one that fitted him. While Fedderman was looking away from him Lapour pushed him to one side. When Feddermann turned around a revolver which Lapour held in his hand was staring him in the face. "If you follow me or make an outery I will blow your brains out," eried Lapour, as he backed out of the store. Feddermann telephoned the police and Chief Foley and Detectives Lynch and Gleitz, nan went out on the case. The Wakefield police, borough of The Broux, were also communicated with, and they sent men out to watch the trolley cars bound for New York. He says he has a wife and six children, has been out of work for some time, and committed the crime to get some eral \$80 coats he found one that fitted him. time, and committed the crime to get some

PLAIN TRUTHS. The Old Crow Rye



Whiskey. Made by the James Crow formula, of 1834, using the finest spring of water in Kentucky,

Made, Sour Mash

by reason of which it OLD CROW brings the distiller

NEW CORPORATION BILL

PREPARED AFTER CONFERENCES

WITH GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Each Corporation Must Maintain a Registered Office in the State Where the Stock Books and Transfer Books Shall Be Open to All Bona-Fide Stockholders. ALBANY, Feb. 16.-Senator Brackett to-day introduced a bill providing for the incorpora-tion and regulation of business companies. This is the Jenks bill, prepared as the result of frequent conferences with Gov. Roosevelt. The proposed law is called the New York Business Companies Act. Any corporation may be formed under the provisions of this act, except o conduct banking, insurance, railroad or ransportation business. Every corporation organized under the act must maintain a registered office and agent in this State, where the stock book and transfer book shall be open to the inspection of all bona-fide stockholders. If the registered office is changed by the twothirds vote of the directors, the certificate to that effect shall be filed with the Secretary of State, for which a fee of \$5 is to be charged.

No provision creating and regulating the powers of the corporation or directors of the stock company shall be valid, unless inserted in the certificate of incorporation. Each corporation must have at least three incorporators, and there is no restriction as to nationality, citizenship or residence. The organization tax on such corporations is fixed at one-fiftieth of 1 per cent., but in no case shall it be less than \$25. The State organization tax now is one-eighth of 1 per cent. Two-thirds of the stockholders must vote in favor of increasing the capital stock. Where a corporation proposes to change its business or creates new classes of stock, a vote of four-fifths of the stockholders of each class shall be necessary to approve of the same; and the corporation, if requested to do so by a dissenting stockholder, must buy his stock at an appraised value.

Any company in this State, or any foreign corporation, whether organized under special charter or under a general law, qualified to organize under this act, may do so by complying with its provisions, A New York State corporation reorganizing under the act is exempted from the organization fee. All companies existing when this act takes effect and all companies hereafter organized under the present business corporation laws, unless they elect to put themselves under the provisions of this set, shall remain subject to the laws relating to them as if this act had not passed. At least one of the directors of a corporation must be a resident of the State. Each corporation shall have one or more

auditors, who shall be chosen by the stockholders at their annual meeting, and who shall not be a director. An auditor of a corporation of more than a million dollars capital must be a person or a corporation whose responsibility is secured by a bond of \$100,000. The bond of

stock, the full amount of the surplus earnings may be distributed among the holders of the common stock. A strict provision will prevent the issuing of fraudulent prospectus or advertisements, so as to protect innocent investors. Every promoter is declared to have a fiduciary relation toward a company in which he is engaged in promoting, and he is not allowed to sell his own property to a company unless the shareholders are made fully sware of the transaction, and he is not to retain any money or stock received by him in connection with the promotion of the company, except with the consent of the stockholders.

Accurate books of accounts are to be kept and the shareholders' balance sheet is to be mailed to each stockholder annually. Complete annual reports are required to be filed by these corporations with the Secretary of State, the report to Include the stockholders' balance sheet. Any two or more corporations organized under this act may consolidate, and a stockholder dissenting from such merged may compel the company to buy his stock at a price to be fixed by three appraisers appointed by the court. Nothing in the act is to be construed to repeal any of the provisions of the exacting laws of this State regarding monopolles.

STATE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS. Attorney-General Says They're Not Subject

to Police Jurisdiction. ALBANY, Feb. 16.-Under the Charter of the city of New York the authorities of the city have claimed the right to inspect the buildings and direct the manner of their construction and also to inspect the boilers of the Long Island and Manhattan State Hospital. Attorney-General Davies has decided that the city has no such jurisdiction. The opinion was requested by State Architect Heins, in view of a demand made by the Police Department of New York city to inspect and license boilers to be operated at the Manhattan State hospitals on Ward's Island, and the claim by the Buildings Department of that city of jurisdiction over the erection of an icehouse of wood at the Long Island State Hospital at Flatbush. The

Attorney-General in his opinion says: "The authority under which the boards of the city of New York claim jurisdiction is the Charter granted by the State. There is nothing in any provision of said Charter which posttively confers any jurisdiction upon the city government, its board or officers, over any of the lands of the State or those occupied by the State for use as a State Hospital. The right of the State to manage and control the State hos-pitals, free from interference or supervision of the city of New York, is an attribute of sov-

the city of New York, is an attribute of sovereignty, which, it seems clear to me, has not been relinquished or in the shightest degree bestowed upon the city of New York, so far as pertains to this matter.

"Under an act of 1896 the State specially permitted peace officers to exercise their authority upon the hospital grounds and premises, thus in effect declaring the principle that local jurisdiction over lands owned or under the control of the State are excluded from municipal supervision unless a special permit or privilege therefor is provided by the State.

"I am, therefore, of the opinion that no authority is vested in the city of New York or any of its boards or officers to exercise any jurisdiction or supervision over or to interfere with the erection of any building or boiler upon the lands of the State of New York within said city or to inspect any of the buildings or bollers beor to inspect any of the buildings or boilers be-longing to the State upon the lands of the State or in any manner to interfere therewith."

Policeman Baldwin Still Looking for a

William A. Baldwin, a patrolman connected with the Jamaica station, has applied to the more money than any Police Commissioners for permission to comother in the United mence a suit against the city to recover a sum States. It has never been equaled; guaranteed by the distillers and ourselves to be sold absolutely pure. Sold by all first-class dealers.

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Complete External & Internal Treatment for Every Humor, \$1.25, consisting of Cuticura Soap (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Cintment (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and tritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (5%c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disaguring, and humilnating skin, scale, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

MAY ADJOURN BY MARCH 23

THE LEGISLATURE NOW DISPOSES OF 118 CALENDARS DAILLY.

Bill Introduced Indicating That the State Trust Company Is to Be Absorbed by the Morton Trust Company — Proposed Amendments to National Guard Code. Albany, Fob. 16—The Legislature has concluded another week's session and the result is the same—the disposition of all measures which have so far come out of committee. While the expectation has been that the Legislature could complete its work by March 30, it is generally conceded that final adjournment can be effected by March 23, without neglecting any needed legislation. The calendars in each house are disposed of daily without effort.

A bill introduced to-day by Senator Higgins and Assemblyman Kelsey would indicate that the State Trust Company is to absorb the Morton Trust Company. The present law provides that the employed the complete its work by the company absorbs another the consolidated corporation must take the name of the absorbing company. The bill introduced a do-day provides that the Brate Trust Company is to absorb the Morton Trust Company. The present law provides that a consolidated corporation must take the name of any one of the corporations merged. The bill also provides that the merger agreement may name the persons, not less than thirteen nor more than twenty-four, who shall constitute the Board of Directors with such temporary provisions for conducting the affairs of the corporation as shall be agreed upon it is also declared that all the rights, obligations and relations of all the parties, creditors, depositors, trustees and beneficiaries of trustes shall remain unimpaired by the merger and the consolidated corporation as shall be agreed upon. It is also declared that all the rights, obligations and relations of all the parties, creditors, depositors, trustees and beneficiaries of truste shall remain unimpaired by the merger and the consolidated corporation is to succeed to all such relations of all the parties, or diltors, depositors, trustees and beneficiari

beneficiaries of trusts shall remain unimpaired by the merger and the consolitated corporation is to succeed to all such relations and trusts. The bill was sent to Albany by former Gov. Levi P. Morton, who is Tresident of the Morton Trust Company.

Senator Donnelly introduced a bill to-day amending the law of 1894, which provides for the establishment of a public park in the establishment of the world was a summed to the establishment of the est

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